lying closed on account of non-supply of the quota of cotton;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the maximum quota of cotton per unit being given or proposed to be given by the Union Government to encourage export by these small scale handloom units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) There is no quota for cotton. However, the recent hike in yarn prices which affected the marketability of handloom cloth, had caused temporary under-employment among the weavers resulting in reduction in their wages. Yet, there are no reports of large scale closure of handloom units in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(c) There is no quota for cotton nor for cotton yarn. Problem is not of availability of cotton yarn but of high prices of yarn and constant fluctuations in yarn prices. Government has taken a number of steps to augment supply of yarn to meet the demands of handloom weavers, both for domestic market and exports. National Handloom Development Corporation has been asked to augment supply of hank yarn, particularly in distress areas. NTC mills have been asked to increase production of hank yarn in counts where the demand is high. State Governments have been requested to exercise restraint in yarn prices in respect of spinning mills in state sector and cooperative sector.

Privatisation of sick Textiles Mills

1762. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of textile mills in each State under public sector as well as private sector as on 31st December, 1991;

(b) what is the number of mills closed down during the last one year| proposed to be closed down and number of workers lost their employment and likely to loose their employment; and

(c) what are the details of steps taken|proposed to be taken to privatise such mills rather than closing them down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement showing the number of mills, state-wise, under public sector and private sector as on 31-12-91 is enclosed (see below)

(b) During the last one year, 22 private mills, 2 mills in co-operative sector and one mill of State public sector were closed down and about 38,000 workers affected due to closure. Government do not have information about the number of mills likely to be closed down and workers likely to be affected.

(c) For revival of sick|closed textile mills, Government had created a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for viable units. Government had also established a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction BIFR to tackle the problem of industrial sickness and for taking remedial and corrective measures in respect of such units.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of mills				No. of woollen units	No. of weaving units
	Public	Co-op.	Private	Total		
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	6	9	55	70	5	1
2. Assam . . .	3	1	1	5	1	2
3. Bihar	3	3	3	9	2	..
4. Goa	..	..	1	1	..	..
5. Gujarat . . .	29	5	86	120	11	30
6. Haryana . . .	..	1	15	16	173	..
7. Himachal Pradesh .	..	..	6	6	6	..
8. Jammu and Kashmir .	..	..	2	2	11	..
9. Karnataka . . .	5	8	32	45	3	4
10. Kerala . . .	12	4	13	29	..	1
11. Madhya Pradesh . .	10	2	15	27	4	5
12. Maharashtra . .	40	35	52	127	27	65
13. Manipur . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..
14. Orissa . . .	5	6	2	13	..	4
15. Punjab . . .	4	6	12	22	245	4
16. Rajasthan . . .	4	3	27	34	70	2
17. Tamil Nadu . .	14	19	413	449	2	10
18. Uttar Pradesh . .	28	11	17	56	35	3
19. West Bengal . .	16	1	24	41	5	7
20. Delhi	1	..	3	4	9	1
21. Pondicherry . .	4	1	2	7	..	..
All India : Total : .	188	115	781	1084	609	139